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ABSTRACT

Asian American and Pacific Islander (A&PI) populations are seriously affected by substance abuse related problems. Culturally appropriate prevention resources for A&PI audiences on substance abuse issues remain a critical need. This resource guide provides information and referrals to help prevention specialists, educators, and community leaders locate resources appropriate for use with diverse A&PI communities. The first section contains a list of 13 of prevention materials, which include booklets for adults and classroom materials. The second section includes 20 abstracts of articles, studies, and research reports about A&PI subjects and substance abuse. Some are government publications. The third section lists groups, organizations, and programs on A&PI peoples. The final section lists 15 Internet access sites, some operated by the Federal Government, about A&PI substance abuse issues. (SLD)

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ED 422 416

CSAP

Substance Abuse Resource Guide

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

From the Director of CSAP...

As with many other communities, Asian American and Pacific Islander (A&PI) populations are seriously impacted by substance abuse related problems. Culturally appropriate prevention resources for A&PI audiences on substance abuse issues remain a critical need.

CSAP/SAMHSA is strongly committed to the integration of A&PI issues throughout all of our programs. And; information is a primary tool in prevention. This Resource Guide provides information and referrals to help prevention specialists, educators, and community leaders locate resources appriate for use with diverse Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

Elaine M. Johnson, Ph.D.

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The listing of materials or programs in this resource guide does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Public Health Service, or the Department of Health and Human Services. The materials have been reviewed for accuracy, appropriateness, and conformance with public health principles.

This Substance Abuse Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date. It is not an all-inclusive listing of materials on this topic. This guide will be updated regularly, and your comments or suggestions are welcome. To suggest information or materials that might be included in future editions, please write to the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.

Produced by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, Vipapan Owtrakul, Robert J. Riccio, and Andrea B. Miller, Editors.

For further information on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, call 1-800-729-6686, 301-468-2600, or TDD 1-800-487-4889.

Please feel free to be a "copy cat," and make all the copies you want. You have our permission!

Prevention Materials for Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Some Traditions Should Be Broken

Year: 1992
Format: VHS video
Length: 30 minutes
Topic: Tobacco
Language: English with Korean subtitles
Target Audience: Korean Boys and Men, Schools, and Community Organizations
Availability: Korean Youth and Community Center, 680 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, CA 90005; 213-365-7400

This videotape shows the effects that smoking cigarettes has on one's health. It focuses on the pressures on young Korean men to initiate smoking. The story features a Korean boy who quits smoking after his father develops lung cancer. The Korean Youth and Community Center also has a cartoon book on tobacco in Korean and a brochure on smoking in both English and Korean.

Children of the Mahant Dorai

Year: 1992
Format: VHS Videotape with Two Workbooks
Length: 45 minutes
Topic: Alcohol
Language: English with Khmer (Cambodian language) Subtitles
Target Audience: Cambodian Families; Elementary and Junior High School Students
Availability: Khmer Health Advocates, Inc., 545 Prospect Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06105; 1-800-50-KHMER

This videotape depicts a Cambodian family that abuses alcohol to ease their pain and problems resulting from the Mahant Dorai (time of great destruction). Issues concerning peer pressure, alcoholism, children of alcoholics, and expressing feelings are addressed in a set of comprehension and discussion questions.

Lam The Nao De Bao Ve Suc Khoe/How to Protect Your Health

Year: 1992
Format: Booklet
Length: 187 pages
Topic: ATOD and Prevention; AIDS; Mental Health
Language: Vietnamese
Target Audience: Vietnamese General Public
Availability: Santa Clara County Health Department, 595 Millich Drive, Suite 100, Campbell, CA 95008; 408-378-6805

This book contains information about the legal aspects and health effects of alcohol use and the medical and social problems of tobacco use. Prevention tips for parents about drugs, AIDS, and mental health issues are covered. Resources and references are included. The Santa Clara Health Department also offers brochures on AIDS and alcohol, a 6-hour educational course on driving while under in the influence (in Vietnamese), and a parent's guide to prevention booklet.

Making Prevention Work: Actions for Asian/Pacific Islander Americans

Format: Fact Sheet
Length: 1 page
Topic: ATOD and Prevention
Language: English

Target Audience: General Public
Inventory Number: MPW018
Availability: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847; 301-468-2600; 1-800-729-6686

This fact sheet presents 14 ways to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among Asian and Pacific Islanders. The pointers include: help recent immigrants cope with the English language and American culture; acknowledge, respect, and celebrate prevention/healing practices of traditional cultures; and incorporate prevention in culturally-based support systems such as families and communities.

Taking Responsibility: A Substance Abuse Information and Prevention Guide for Filipino Parents

Format: Booklet
Length: 16 pages
Topic: ATOD and Prevention
Language: English and Taglog
Target Audience: Filipino Parents
Availability: Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., 785 Market Street, 10th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103; 415-541-9285

This booklet is designed to help Filipino parents understand the facts about drug use and to discuss the effects of drugs with their children. A fold out chart contains descriptions and pictures of various drugs, including alcohol, cocaine/crack, barbiturates, and tobacco.

Talking to Your Kids About Alcohol

Year: 1995
Format: Brochure
Length: 8 pages
Topic: Alcohol and Other Drugs
Language: English, Chinese, Laotian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Spanish
Target Audience: Parents of Children ages 5-12 Years
Availability: Washington State Substance Abuse Coalition, 12729 NE 20th Street, Suite 18, Bellevue, WA 98005; 206-637-7011

This brochure offers suggestions to assist parents in preventing alcohol or other drug related problems with their children. Suggestions include starting to talk about alcohol while children are young, setting boundaries, setting a good example, and being aware of other influences such as television and peers.

This Is A.A.: An Introduction to the A.A. Recovery Program

Format: Booklet
Length: 21 pages
Topic: Alcohol and Intervention/Treatment
Languages: Cambodian, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, or others
Target Audience: General Public
Availability: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services Incorporated, General Service Office, PO Box 459, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163; 212-870-3400 or fax 800-437-3584

Translated from one of A.A.'s original publications, this small booklet discusses alcoholism as a disease, the twelve steps and twelve traditions of A.A., and how to get in touch with an A.A. group.

Storytelling: Culture As Prevention — Korean Folktales

Year: 1995
Format: Audiotape
Length: 45 minutes
Topic: ATOD and Prevention
Language: English
Context: Available separately or as part of the package "Storytelling: Culture As Prevention Conference" audiotapes
Target Audience: Prevention Professionals, Treatment Professionals, Community Leaders, Asian and Pacific Islanders
Inventory Number: CSP95-13
Availability: Conference Recording Service, 1308 Gilman Street, Berkeley, CA 94706; 800-647-1110, fax 510-527-8404

The conference, "Storytelling: Culture as Prevention," promoted the use of sto-

rytelling to foster resiliency factors that aid in the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse. The speaker tells the Korean creation story and a story called the "Seventh Daughter." The moral of the "Seventh Daughter" is that children should love their parents regardless of their deeds, and that parents should value every child. A third story tells of a father who has an evil second wife, how she tries to have him kill his seven sons from a previous marriage, and the resulting punishment she suffers.

Give Life a Chance. Don't Drink and Drive

Year: 1995
Format: Poster
Topic: Alcohol and Prevention
Target Audience: Asian and Pacific Islanders, General Public
Availability: Asian American Recovery Services, Incorporated, 785 Market Street, 10th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103; 415-541-9285

This attention-getting poster is of a skeleton head and hands holding a beer can and the steering wheel of a car. The text reads "Give Life a Chance. Don't Drink and Drive," in seven Asian languages: Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Japanese, Tagalog, Laotian, and Vietnamese.

Mother and Child With Heart

Organization: National Women's Resource Center for the Prevention of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse and Mental Illness
Year: 1993
Format: Poster
Context: Part of the "Embrace Life" Poster Series
Topic: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention
Language: English
Target Audience: Pregnant Women, General Public
Availability: National Women's Resource Center, 515 King Street, Suite 410, Alexandria, VA 22314; 703-836-8761.

The artist Hiro symbolizes the courage and determination of the Asian Pacific American mother. He demonstrates love and hope for a brighter future for both her child and herself. The arm of the mother lovingly cradles her infant; the mother's body is the ancient Asian character for "women eternal;" and the calligraphy of her red earring represents the word for "heart and soul" with a "yin/yang" flourish.

New Land, New Choices: A Culturally Specific Curriculum on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs for Southeast Asian Students

Year: 1995
Format: Classroom Material
Length: 220 Pages
Topic: ATOD Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment
Target Audience: Educators of Students Grades 6-12, Asian/Pacific Islander Americans
Language: English, Some Vietnamese and Khmer
Availability: Metropolitan Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services, Southeast Asian Family Empowerment Project, 254 Adams Street, Dorchester, MA 02212; 617-825-1861.

This curriculum was designed to address primary prevention of ATOD problems among Vietnamese and Cambodian youth enrolled in bilingual programs. A culturally specific approach was used because it takes into account particular learning needs of Southeast Asian youth, some of whom have experiences as refugees and immigrants. These experiences contribute to the development of ATOD problems. This approach is also necessary because of the difference in ATOD use patterns between American society and Southeast Asians. Southeast Asian youth in America are at high risk for ATOD problems because of factors such as family fragmentation and limited English proficiency.

Opening Doors: Techniques for Talking with Southeast Asian Clients about Alcohol and Other Drug Issues

Year: 1994
Format: Videotape and Guide
Length: 1 Hour / 70 Pages
Topic: ATOD Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment
Target Audience: Asian/Pacific Islander Americans, Prevention or Treatment Professionals, Health Care Providers, Community Service Groups, High-Risk Families, and High-Risk Youth
Language: English, Vietnamese, Khmer
Availability: Metropolitan Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services, Southeast Asian Family Empowerment Project, 254 Adams Street, Dorchester, MA 02212; 617-825-1861.

This video demonstrates assessment and early intervention methods for Southeast Asian human service providers working with Southeast Asian clients. Success is achieved by the providers (1) becoming more active in the early identification, referral and intervention of AOD problems and (2) recognizing the unique aspects of AOD problems within Southeast Asian communities. The accompanying video guide provides information for agency staff who use the video for training or discussion. The booklet also contains questions from the video and teaching points emphasized on the tape. Supplemental material on substance abuse in the Southeast Asian community, as well as general substance abuse issues, is included.

The Journey

Year: 1995
Format: Videotape
Length: 10 Minutes
Topic: ATOD Prevention
Target Audience: Cambodian Parents and Children
Language: English and Khmer
Availability: Khmer Health Advocates, Inc., 545 Prospect Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06105; 800-50-KHMER.

The Journey is a tribute to the suffering and courage of the Cambodian people; its theme of hope and family is a powerful prevention message. This music video, written and performed by a group of Cambodian youth ages 6-21, weaves the past and present, the modern and the traditional. They chose not to directly address drugs and alcohol, but to show the reasons why Cambodian families should choose not to use them

Studies, Articles, and Reports on Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Government Publications and Journals

Cultural Competence for Evaluators: A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Practitioners Working with Ethnic/Racial Communities. CSAP Cultural Competence Series 1

Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1992. 307 p.

Available from NCADI, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686; Inventory number BKD79.

As an introduction to a series on the issues of implementing and evaluating alcohol and other drug abuse (AOD) prevention programs, this volume integrates two types of competence for AOD prevention practitioners: program evaluation competence and cultural competence. The chapters provide conceptual frameworks and practical suggestions for evaluators working with various ethnic groups. Chapters relevant to Asian Americans include: (1) The Challenge of Evaluating Community-Based Prevention Programs: A Cross-Cultural Perspective (M.A. Orlandi); (2) Of Kindred Minds: The Ties that Bind (J.P. Butler); (8) Cultural Competence for Evaluators Working with Asian-American Communities: Some Practical Considerations (S. Kim, J.H. McLeod, and C. Shantzis); (9) Cultural Competence for Evaluators Working with Asian/ Pacific Island-American Communities: Some Common Themes and Important Implications (S. Yen); and (10) Defining Cultural Competence: An Organizing Framework (M.A. Orlandi).

Ethnic Differences in Family Factors Related to Early Drug Initiation

Catalano, R.F.; Morrison, D.M.; Wells, E.A.; Gillmore, M.R.; Iritani, B.; Hawkins, J.D.

Journal of Studies on Alcohol 53(3)208-217, 1992

The literature on family predictors of substance use for the general population is reviewed and compared to findings for three specific ethnic groups: black, white and Asian Americans. Rates of substance use initiation are examined in a sample of 919 urban 5th grade students. Ethnic differences on measures of family predictors are examined and significant ethnic differences are found on several of these factors. Finally, separate regressions for black, white and Asian American youths of family factors on the variety of substances initiated examine ethnic similarities and differences in predictors. The results demonstrate significant differences by ethnicity in family management practices, involvement in family activity, sibling deviance, parental disapproval of children's drinking, and family structure. The regression equations identified unique as well as common predictors of the variety of substances initiated by the end of 5th grade. Implications of the results are discussed.

Ethnic and Multicultural Drug Abuse: Perspectives on Current Research. Part II

Trimble, J.E.; Bolek, C.S.; Niemcryk, S.J. (Eds.)

New York, NY: Haworth Press, Inc., 1992. 375 p.

This special issue of *Drugs & Society* (6(3/4), 1992) scrutinizes ethnic and multicultural drug abuse. It contains the following articles: (1) Research on Drug Abuse among Asian and Pacific Americans; (2) Hispanic Substance Use; (3) Behavioral and Psychological Profiles of Cocaine Users upon Treatment Entry; (4) Structural Equation Model of Factors Related to Substance Use among American Indian Adolescents; (5) Ethnicity and Drug- Taking Behavior; (6) Planning Programs for Prevention of Deviant Behavior; and (7) Overview of Selected Federal Efforts to Encourage Minority Drug Abuse Research and Researchers.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of Vietnamese - California, 1991

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) 41(5)69-72, 1992

To characterize risk factors for selected non-infectious diseases and injuries among the estimated 280,200 Vietnamese who have relocated to California, a Vietnamese-language version of the Centers for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System was developed for use in a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. Findings are summarized from the 1991 survey and compared with data for the general California or U.S. population. The questionnaire included 96 questions covering 10 target areas: sociodemographics, acculturation, nutrition, exercise, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, hypertension, cholesterol, safety belt use, and cancer screening. Of 1,705 eligible persons who were contacted, 1,011 agreed to participate. When compared with the total population of California or the United States, prevalence rates for several behavioral risk factors were higher for Vietnamese who had resettled in the United States, including rates of smoking (men), no exercise (both sexes), never having had cholesterol checked (both sexes), not knowing cholesterol level (women), never having had recommended breast and cervical cancer screening tests (women), and never having had rectal exams (both sexes). However, rates of alcohol consumption and hypertension (both sexes) and safety belt non-use (men) were lower than for the total population of California.

Drug Abuse Prevention Research Concerns in Asian and Pacific Islander Populations

Kuramoto, F.H.

In: A. Cazares and L.A. Beatty, (Eds.) *Scientific Methods for Prevention Intervention Research. NIDA Research Monograph 139.* Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1994. 281 p. (pp. 249-272)

Available from NCADI, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 800-729-6686. Inventory number M139

The Healthy People 2000 objectives for Asians and Pacific Islanders include the development and implementation of a national process to identify the significant gaps in disease prevention and health promotion data for racial and ethnic minorities. There is no process at present for drug abuse research among Asians and Pacific Islanders. Although there are about 10 million Asians and Pacific Islanders on the U.S. mainland and in Hawaii, Alaska, and the Pacific Islands there is a need for National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)-supported research regarding these populations. The lack of knowledge regarding substance abuse among Asians and Pacific Islander populations can be addressed through research applications to NIDA and other Public Health Service agencies.

Research on Drug Abuse among Asian Pacific Americans

Zane, N.; Sasao, T.

Drugs & Society 6(3/4)181-209, 1992

This chapter provides a critical review of the selected literature on substance abuse among Asian Pacific Americans with focus on (1) patterns of substance and abuse, (2) the conceptual models that may be applicable in explaining the substance abuse patterns for this ethnic minority population, and (3) the effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs in serving these communities. Each section is concluded by discussing some research issues and strategies that may prove helpful for advancing research on substance abuse within the larger context of Asian Pacific American health and mental health.

Substance Abuse Treatment: Cultural Barriers in the Asian-American Community

Ja, D.Y.; Aoki, B.

Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 25(1)61-71, 1993

Asians constitute the largest growing minority in the United States. However, inaccurate perceptions and stereotypes continue to mask a full understanding of the state of knowledge regarding their alcohol and other drug abuse. Much of the existing research has continued this trend by categorizing Asians as "others" or persisting in its attempts to explain low incidence rates by investigating metabolic phenomena. More recent community-based studies have shown alarming incidence rates of specific substance abuse among different Asian ethnic groups. Asian heterogeneity and cultural barriers have also contributed to the lack of knowledge regarding substance abuse prevalence rates. Issues related to taboo, denial, and loss of face further mask understanding of the extent of the problem. Institutional barriers and the lack of community infrastructure make treatment efforts difficult in serving a myriad of Asian groups. For most Asians undergoing treatment, cultural factors need to be considered, including the involvement of the family as well as the risk related to its transition under immigration and the following acculturation patterns. An example of a specific treatment program and activity is discussed in relationship to the cultural factors indicated above. Finally, recommendations are specified for future treatment policy, research, and services.

Conceptions of Alcoholism among Koreans and Americans

Cho Y.I.; Faulkner, W.R.

International Journal of Addiction 28(8)681-94, June 1993

Ethnographic research has occasionally reported the presence (or absence) of the disease concept of alcoholism in non-Western cultures. However, the problem of differences in the nature of the concept of alcoholism between cultures in which it exists has not been seriously investigated. This study contrasts beliefs about alcoholism among samples of Koreans and Americans at a university in the United States. The findings suggest that the concept of alcoholism is present in both cultures, but Koreans tend to restrict their disease to the physiological consequences of long-term alcohol use, while Americans accept a definition couched largely in social and behavioral terms. It thus appears that, in contrast to America, alcohol consumption in Korea is relatively high, but alcoholism is rare. The implications of these findings for drinking behaviors and the diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism are discussed.

Smoking and the Health Gap in Minorities

Chen, V.W.

Annals of Epidemiology 3(2)159-64, March 1993

Over the past decade, tobacco companies have targeted minority populations when advertising and promoting their products, which contain the most widely available, legal addictive drug in the United States. This has contributed to a greater prevalence of cigarette smoking among some minorities and lower-income groups. Black males are more likely to smoke than white males and more often they smoke high-tar cigarettes. They are also less likely to quit smoking. Compared to the national average, a greater proportion of Hispanic males smoke, but not Hispanic females. Smoking prevalence rates among Asians and Native Americans are available from local surveys but there are no reliable national estimates. Blacks experience substantially higher rates of mortality and morbidity from all causes, heart disease, stroke, and smoking-related cancers as well as adverse pregnancy outcomes. Substantially lower rates of death from heart disease, stroke, and cancers are observed among Asians and Native Americans than among whites. Disparities in cigarette smoking among racial and ethnic groups do not mirror the observed racial and ethnic disparities in mortality. Other health risk factors, access to medical care and premature death from other causes, may partially explain the morbidity/mortality gap between minorities and nonminorities. Reliable national estimates on smoking prevalence and morbidity and mortality among minorities are needed. The role of tobacco use in the etiology of diseases that are disproportionately prevalent among minorities should be studied. Culturally sensitive and acceptable smoking interventions should be developed with the involvement of minorities.

Public Outpatient Mental Health Services: Use and Outcome among Asian Americans

Ying, Y.W.; Hu, L.T.

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 64(3)448-55, July 1994

Use of public outpatient mental health services and treatment outcomes were studied among Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, and Southeast-Asian Americans in Los Angeles County. Filipinos were underrepresented in the system, whereas Southeast Asians were over-represented and had higher use rates, but showed less improvement, than did the other groups. The influence of therapist-client ethnic match and of clinicians' professional status were assessed and recommendations made for further research based on findings.

Effects of Combining Disparate Groups in the Analysis of Ethnic Differences: Variations among Asian American Mental Health Service Consumers in Level of Community Functioning

Uehara, E.S.; Takeuchi, D.T.; Smukler, M.

American Journal of Community Psychology 22(1)83-99, February 1994

The Asian American population comprises historically, socially, and culturally diverse ethnic groups. Given this diversity, investigators caution that combining disparate ethnic groups may lead to erroneous conclusions. Whether by choice or necessity, however, mental health studies still typically consider Asian Americans as a single ethnic category rather than as separate ethnic groups. Few investigations have addressed the consequences of this practice. This paper examines the implications of conceptualizing Asian Americans as an ethnic category versus ethnic groups, in an investigation of the community functioning status of clients in publicly funded mental health programs

in King County, WA. When treated as a single ethnic category in a multivariate linear regression model, Asian Americans are found to have a lower level of functioning difficulty than their white counterparts. However, when treated as separate ethnic groups (e.g., Vietnamese, Japanese), only one of five Asian ethnic groups has a significantly lower level of difficulty. In a separate analysis of the Asian American subsample, groups are found to differ significantly from one another with respect to functional status. Several factors, including refugee status, account for this difference.

Other Publications

Dispelling the Myth: Part II, Promoting a National Agenda on Substance Abuse Issues with Asian Pacific American Communities

Conference Proceedings, National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, September 15-18, 1991

This conference, sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Office of Minority Health, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, drew 227 participants. The proceedings of the conference are provided in this volume. The introduction provides background information, purpose of the conference, a conference overview, and a summary of conference activities. Part II, Coalition Building Issues and Strategies, describes participating agencies, common interests and goals, and future collaborations. In Part III, representatives of seven Federal agencies review substance abuse prevention and treatment for Asian Pacific American communities. The workshops are summarized in Part IV: HIV/AIDS and substance abuse, prevention programs, criminal justice, Pacific Island issues, model treatment programs, youth and violence, and lesbians and gay men. The publication closes with strategies and recommendations in the areas of services, training, resources, research, policy, and advocacy.

HIV Knowledge, Communication, and Risk Behaviors Among White, Chinese-, and Filipino-American Adolescents in a High-Prevalence AIDS Epicenter: A Comparative Analysis

Horan, P.F.; DiClemente, R.J.

Ethnicity & Disease 3(2)97-105, Spring 1993

The authors conducted a comparative analysis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) knowledge, communication, and risk behaviors among 1,272 white, Chinese-, and Filipino-American 10th and 11th graders in San Francisco, CA, a high-prevalence AIDS epicenter. They performed principal components analysis on an epidemiologic survey instrument, and identified five factors: HIV prevention knowledge, sexual behavior risk index, drug use risk index, HIV misconceptions, and communication about HIV. White students had higher HIV prevention scores than did Chinese and Filipino students, and whites had significantly greater ability to communicate with others about HIV disease and prevention. Chinese- and Filipino-American students had fewer misconceptions about HIV than did white students. Ethnicity did not have a significant influence on sexual behavior or drug use risk indices. Findings are discussed with reference to culturally sensitive HIV education.

Development and Health in the Pacific: Which Way to Die?

Finau, S.A.

Papua New Guinea Medical Journal 36(4)324-36, December 1993

Development in the Pacific has largely ignored the importance of health as a pathway and an outcome. This paper reviews the effects of development on health and health services in the region.

It aims to highlight the plight of development that happens without considering the sociocultural and physical environments of the small island countries. The review shows that health and social conditions in the Pacific are deteriorating. The process of development has been externally controlled without community participation. Pacific leaders have been preoccupied with economic development and have not been cognizant of health and social consequences. During progress an enjoyable life can be achieved through sustainable development with community participation. However, indicators of economic growth in the Pacific do not correlate with those of health. The increase of rape, suicide, drug abuse, sexual promiscuity, and crime suggests that Pacific islanders are increasingly disillusioned by the present developmental approach: they have ceased to enjoy life before death. It is suggested that decentralized development planning with community involvement, integrating health and social considerations, would be the way out of this dilemma.

Confronting Critical Health Issues of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Zane, N.W.; Takeuchi, D.T.; Young, K.N.

Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1994. 452 p.

Available from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

This publication addresses the range of health issues confronting Asian and Pacific Islanders in the United States. It critically examines and reviews the distribution of and factors associated with health problems in specific Asian and Pacific Islander populations. Expert contributions address the top priority health problems and issues facing these groups including infectious diseases, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, and mental health. Current trends in health care policy are also discussed, as well as methodological problems that have hampered health research in Asian and Pacific Islander American communities.

Asian American Perspective

Ho, M.K. In: J.U. Gordon, Ed.,

Managing Multiculturalism in Substance Abuse Services. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1994. 262 p. (pp. 72-98)

Available from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

Asians comprise many diverse groups: Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Filipinos, Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese, Thai, Cambodians, Laotians, and Indonesians, and others. There are language, historical, social, and economic differences between these groups. The author begins by reviewing current demographics and ecosystems of Asian Americans. Most Asian American children are bilingual; most of their parents speak only their native language. This language differential may widen the generation and cultural rift within Asian American families. The author reviews the history of Asian American immigration and the impact of cultural adjustments on family relationships. There are three types of Asian American families in the U.S.: recently arrived immigrants, immigrant-American families, and immigrant-descendant families. The help-seeking patterns and behaviors of each group are discussed. Seven salient cultural values social workers should understand are: (1) filial piety; (2) shame as a behavioral influence; (3) self-control; (4) middle-position virtue, which fosters the individual's sense of belonging and togetherness; (5) awareness of social milieu; (6) fatalism; and (7) inconspicuousness. Four skills and techniques are essential in working with Asian Americans in the beginning intervention phase: (1) engaging the client/family; (2) cultural transitional mapping and data collection; (3) mutual goal setting; and (4) selecting a focus/system for intervention. Community prevention programs for Asian

Americans should provide education and lessen the stigma attached to seeking counseling.

Cambodian Oral History Research: Preliminary Findings on Alcohol and Other Drugs in Cambodia and in the United States

Berry, L.; Nil, S.; Locke, N.; McCracken, S.; Seth, K.; Koch, V.

Report, Travelers & Immigrants Aid, 1992. 19 p.

This project was designed to assess alcohol and other drug use in the Chicago Cambodian community. During the interviews, the indigenous leaders of the Cambodian community were asked to identify patterns of traditional, ceremonial, and ritual alcohol use in Cambodia, the sorts of treatment available in Cambodia for persons with alcohol problems, and the social sanctions and patterns of alcohol use prevalent in the Cambodian community in Chicago. The project was intended not only to gather information, but to serve as a catalyst for community leaders to begin discussion of alcohol and other drug use among Chicago's Cambodians. This report summarizes nearly 100 interviews with 59 Cambodians in individual and group settings. A summary of the key themes from the interviews and quotes from the participants is provided in the second section of the report. The project found that none of the assumed stereotypes about Cambodian substance abuse accurately reflected addiction problems in the Cambodian community of Chicago. What did emerge from the study is that alcohol consumption among adults has increased since Cambodians began resettling in Chicago. Both male and female participants reported that they consumed more alcohol in the United States than they did in Cambodia and that there is more social drinking in the U.S. The incidence and prevalence among men and women in Cambodia and the U.S. is compared. Also included is information about the association between alcohol and work in Cambodia; social issues influencing Cambodian life, including religion, traditions, and family; alcohol as a medicine; recovery in the U.S. and Cambodia; issues of older adults; and recommendations from the project.

Middle-Aging Asians: Demographic Forecasts

Exter, T.G.

American Demographics 14(11)67, 1992

Asians are America's fastest growing minority group. From 1980 to 1990, this population grew from 3.5 to 7.3 million. According to the Urban Institute this population will grow to 17.1 million by 2010 and 34.5 million by 2040. At these rates, Asians will comprise 5.7 percent of the population in 2010 and 9.7 percent by 2040. This rapid growth is due to above-average fertility and a high rate of immigration.

Substance Abuse Among Asian/Pacific Islander Americans

Sasao, T. In: R.C. Cervantes, Ed.,

Substance Abuse and Gang Violence. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1992. 178 p. (pp. 3-23)

Available from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

The empirical literature and research on the epidemiology of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and abuse among the Asian and Pacific Islander Americans are reviewed. Despite the increasing diversity and numbers of Asian and Pacific Islanders in the United States, there is a paucity of studies that investigated culturally specific issues related to AOD use. Some of the methodological and conceptual issues are highlighted. Findings of the 1990 California Statewide Asian Drug Needs Assessment are described briefly, noting methodological and conceptual difficulties in accurately

estimating AOD prevalence among Asian and Pacific Islander communities. Because of increasing costs for providing needed prevention and treatment services, a greater understanding and accurate portrayal of AOD use and abuse in the Asian and Pacific Islander populations are important to guide the practical decisions for resource allocation, program planning, and other purposes. Creativity in designing and implementing culturally appropriate AOD research should facilitate accountability for prevention and treatment services.

Alcohol-Related Problems Encountered by Japanese, Caucasians, and Japanese-Americans

Izuno, T.; Miyakawa, M.; Tsunoda, T.; Parrish, K. M.; Kono, H.; Ogata, M.; Harford, T. C.; Towle, L. H.

The International Journal of the Addictions 27(12):1389-1400, 1992.

Using population-based survey data, personal-problematic and socioproblematic factors were examined among Japanese in Japan, Japanese-Americans in Hawaii, and Japanese Americans; Caucasians in California were analyzed as a control group. Caucasian males were more likely to exhibit drinking-related social problems, whereas Japanese males showed more personal-problematic symptoms. Japanese-American men, both in Hawaii and California, were least likely among the three ethnic groups to have personal-problematic symptoms and were more likely to have socioproblematic symptoms than Japanese men. These differences might be explained by differences in the perception of social problems.

Groups, Organizations, and Programs on Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Asian American Drug Abuse Program
5318 S. Crenshaw Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90043
213-293-6284

Asian American Recovery Services, Inc.
785 Market Street, 10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
415-541-9285

Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, Inc.
116 New Montgomery Street
Suite 531
San Francisco, CA 94105
415-541-0866

Chinatown Youth Center
1693 Polk Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
415-775-2636

Japanese Community Youth Council
2012 Pine Street
San Francisco, CA 94115
415-563-8052

Lao Family Community of Minnesota, Inc.
320 West University
St. Paul, MN 55103
612-221-0069

Midwest Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities
1900 Spring Road
Suite 300
Oakbrook, IL 60521
708-571-4710

National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, Inc.
1887 Maplegate Street
Monterey Park, CA 91755
213-278-0031

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847
301-468-2600
1-800-729-6686
1-800-487-4889 TDD

National Development and Research Institutes, Inc.
11 Beach Street
New York, NY 10013
212-966-8700

Northeast Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities
12 Overton Avenue
Sayville, NY 11782
516-589-7022

Office of Minority Health Resource Center
P.O. Box 37337
Washington, DC 20013
1-800-444-6472

Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System
Department of Alcohol and Drug Services Prevention Division
595 Millich Drive
Campbell, CA 95008
408-378-6805

Southeast Asian Prevention and Intervention Network (SEAPIN) Resource Center
c/o United Cambodian Association of Minnesota
1821 University Avenue
Suite 319 South
St. Paul, MN 55104
612-645-7841

Southeast Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities
Spencerian Office Plaza, Suite 350
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292
502-852-0052

Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities
University of Oklahoma
555 Constitution Avenue
Suite 138
Norman, OK 73072
405-325-1454

Western Regional Asian Pacific Agency
8616 La Tijera Boulevard, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90045
310-337-1550

Western Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities
Northwest Regional Education Laboratory
101 SW Main Street, Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204
503-275-9486

Internet Access Sites Related to Asian and Pacific-Islander Americans

Federal Resources

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
[URL] http://www.cdc.gov/cdc.htm

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) and PREVline BBS
[FTP] ftp.health.org
[TELNET] ncadi.health.org, login=prevline
[GOPHER]gopher.health.org
[URL]www.health.org

National Health Information Center (NHIC)
[URL] http://nhic-nt.health.org

National Institutes of Health
[GOPHER] gopher.nih.gov
[URL] www.nih.gov

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
[GOPHER] gopher.os.dhhs.gov
[URL] http://www.os.dhhs.gov

Other Resources

Asian American Resources
[URL] http://www.mit.edu:8001/afs/athena.mit.edu/user/i/r/irie/www/aar.html

Alcoholics Anonymous Information and Literature
[URL] http://www.moscow.com:80/Resources/SelfHelp/AA/./

The Center For Substance Abuse Research (CESAR at the University of Maryland College Park)
[URL] http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Colleges/BSOS/Depts/Cesar

Countries of Asia
[URL] http://www.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/~spaoli/asiacountries.html

Hmong Homepage
[URL] http://www.stolaf.edu/people/cdr/hmong/

Japanese Information
[URL] http://133.30.120.10:10080/=@=www.ntt.jp/japan

Korea Network Information Center
[URL] http://kobesig.kobe-u.ac.jp:10080/=@=:rs.krnic.net

Men's Issues Page
[URL] http://www.vix.com/men

Polynesian Cultural Center Home Page
[URL] http://mana.byuh.edu/docs/PCC2.htm

SafetyNet: Domestic Violence Resources
[URL] http://www.interport.net/~asherman/dv.html

Singapore Online Guide
[URL] http://www.ncb.gov.sg/sog/sog.html

Thai Culture
[URL] http://sunsite.au.ac.th/thailand/culture.html

Viet-Net WWW Server
[URL] http://www.cerf.net/hot/Vietnet/vietweb.html

World Health Organization (WHO)
[GOPHER] gopher.who.ch
[URL] http://www.who.ch

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1996 — 413-638/60016

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345

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